



Namature of the letter 120%

NARRATIVE

OF THE WICKED

PLOTS

Carried On by SEIGNIOR

GONDAMORE

For ADVANCING the

Popish Religion

AND

Spanish Faction.

Heartily Recommended to all PROTESTANTS By

Rich-Dugdale, Gent.

Ephes. v. 11, 12.

Have no Fellowship with the unfruitful Works of Darkness; but rather reprove them; For it is a shame even to speak of those Things; which are done of them in secret.

LONDON,

Printed by T.B. and are to be fold by Robert Clavel at the Peacock in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1679.

CALONS 711 614,1

The least was been and and an army and an army army army army.

PREFACE

- Courteous Reader,

HIS following Narrative has run all the lazards and risks of Fortune, it breathed for a long time in the obscure Shadow of a Country and Loyal DIVINES Study, after the death of that Worthy and Eininent person, a Relation to the Great E. of Strafford; it fell into the bands of One of his Younger Sons, who being a Mian of Buliness, and a daily Frequence of Westminster-Hall, that Great Mart and Exchange of Law, Trisday bundled up, among fime bundles of infiguificant and Worthless Papers, till it pleased God to confine this Gentleman to his Chamber, by a Distemfer, which though it was fo fevere as to deny him to Act abroad, yet it did not fo at home Under this Imprisonment (for Restraint is fuch to Active Spirits) He reviewed His long neglected Writings, and being unwilling like the Rable of the Town, to condemn and execute upon a lare Prefumption of Guilt: He He reviewed His long negletted Writings, and being unwilling like the Rable of calls all to a fingle Scrutiny and Examination: The Multitude bere, as in the World, proved Trash and Refuse, only this Manuscript, like Moses among the Reeds, was preferred alive, because it was of a very fair and beautiful Countenance : Perils and Manifold Sorts of Death attend Writings as well as their Authors, and Gods Providence is as legible in the extraordinary Preservation of useful and profitable BOOKS, as in Raising up and Protecting:PERSONS of invincible Resolution and Courage, to be the pub-Elick Instruments of the Churches and Kingdom's Deliverance; Of this advantageous Nature and Confideration, I take these following Sheets to be, for kerein are evidently discoursed and unvidled the Designs of the Spanish Match, the Strategems of the comprehensive Statesman Gondamore, and of his faithful, Adherents the JESHITES: for the Introduction of his Mafters Religion and Empire into these Nations together, the Negotiation's letwist Spain and Great Britain were, wi King James Raight, the unaccountable State-Secrets and Mysteries, Thefelexeroifed and diffressed the Combin'd Heads and Wit's of our Great Council graifed the hears and Jealoufes of the Poople; and prepared them to entertain those groundless Suggestions, which afterward both gave Rife and Support to our late Civil Wars. The Defigns of the Catholick Bi-Hiop and Monarck, in all thefer Freaties of Mariage, were to enflave us to a Falle and Foppish Religion and a Tyrannical Government, and though Pretences of Commerce and Friendship from at the Top, yet these were the great Motives, Thies lay at the Boston To compute thefe, Perjuries and the Violation of the Maringe-Dath with an Heretical Prince, would be a Sacred and Meriterious As 111012

Etion, and if the Antichristian Beast could be drawn in sas the Giant did the Cate tle into his Den, backward, and by the Tayl, tis no matter, how much Reason and Morality is affronted; nay, His Holiness, out of the Plenitude of his Power, will Indulge his faithfullest Adherents to renounce even in extremis, at the very point of

*Vid.Concil. Lateran:magnum sub Innocentio 30. Can. 30. de Hereticis, where the Legality of the Popes Power to Depose Princes is afferted, and this Declaration thus Authoritively made (denyed by the late dying CON-SPIRATORS) is a sufficient Ground of Faith, except They will Grant, the Catholick Church both Representative and Vertual to be Fallible, which Concession vyould stab Popery in its Vitals, and kill it at a Blow. Death, Some Essential and Reproachful Articles of their Faith (as the Lawfulness of Deposing *Kings and Soveraign Princes) that the whole System may with the less Suspition be glibly swallowed down and entertained. The Dimensions of Hercules were exactly calculated by the measure of his Foot, and the Magnitude of a Limb may discover to the Intelligent the true Bulk of a Sumestrical and well built Body; and the horrid Lies and Immoralities, Rapines and Murders, Assassinations and Massacres approved of in This small Pamphlet, for the

Effecting of the Romish DESIGN, may sufficiently Instruct such (of the villanous and permicious Nature of the whole) as have cast out the Two Devils of Prejudice and of a blind and implicite Faith in that Arch-Fanatick of Europe and Divider of Kingdoms; for he it is (and for this Lesson I must acknowledg my self intirely indebted to this Paper) who sows the Tares of Division betwixt the Gown-men of this Nation: Sets the Lawyer to quarrel the Divine: The Two Temples to deprecate the Church, and Westminster= Hall to envy the Princely and Magnificent Structure of the Abby. Read This DISCOVERY with Seriousness, and I am confident, it will prove very Instructive in many-Important Particulars: 'Twas its Misfortune to lie so long in obscurity, and so was it too to breath first of all in an Air, infected with the Stench of such an infinite Number of puny, insect and Imperfect Libels: Here is nothing in this but what is Malculine, the Argument is weighty, the Style passant and expressive, the Discovery of the Popish DESIGNS in that Juncto of Affairs clear and palpable, and that it may be serviceable in this to the Publickweal is the Only Design and hearty Wish of Him, Who is

Reader,

A hearty Well-willer to the Wellfare and Prosperity of this NATION RICHARD DUGDALE.

A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

Popilh Strategems

Carried On by

Seigniour GONDAMOR &

THE

SPANISH EMBASSADOR, &c.

IS Catholick Majesty having given Commandment, that presently upon the Return of Seigniour GONDAMORE, the Leiger Embassador from ENGLAND, a special meeting of the Principal States of Spain, who were of his Councel, together with the Presidents of the Council of Castile, of Arayon, of Italy, of Portugal, of the Indies, of the Treasure of War, and especially of the Holy Inquisition, should be held at Monson in Arragon, the Duke of Lerma, being appointed President, who should make Declaration of his Majelties pleasure, take an Account of the Embassadors Service, and consult touching the STATE and RELIGION respectively, to give satisfaction to his Holin si's Nuntio, who was defired to make one in this Assembly, concerning Overtures of Peace and Amity with the English, and other Catholick Princes, which might engender Suspicion and Jealousie betwixt the Pope and his Majesty; if the Mystery were not unfolded, and the ground of those Counsels discovered aforehand: This made all men expect the Embassadors Return with a kind of Longing, that they might behold the Issue of this Meeting, and fee what good for the Catholick Caufe the Embassadors Employment had effected in England, answerable to the general opinion received of his Wisdom, and what further project would be set on foot to become matter for publick Discourfe.

At length he Arrived, and had prefent notice given him from his Majesty, That before he came to Court, he should give up his Account to this Assembly, which Command he gladly received, as an earnest of his acceptable Service, and gave Thanks, that for his Honour he might publish himself in so judicious a presence.

 \mathbf{B}

He came first upon the day appointed to the Councel Chamber; n t long after all the Councel of State, and the President met, there wanted only the Duke of Lerma and the Popes Nuntio, who were the Head and Feet of all the Assembly. These two stayed long away for divers respects: The Nuntio, that he might express the greatness of his Master, and loose the See of Rome no respect by his Over-sight, but that the benches might be full at his Approach. The Duke of Lerma to express the Authority and Dignity of his own Person, and to shew how a Servant put in place of his Master exacts more service of his Fellow-Servants than the Master himself.

These two stayed till all the rest were weary of waiting, but at length the Nuntio supposing all the Council sat, launced forth and came to Roade in the Council Chamber, where after mutual discharge of Duty from the Company, and blessing upon it from him, he sate down in solemn silence, grieving at his oversight, when he saw the Duke of Lerma absent, with whom he

strove as a Competitor for Pomp and Glory.

The Duke had fent before, and understood of the Nuntio's being there, and stayed something the longer, That his boldness might be observed, wherein he had his defire; for the Nuntio having a while, patiently driven away the time with feveral Complements to feveral Persons, had now almost run his Patience out of breath; but the Duke of Villa Hermoft (Prelident of the Council of Arragon) fed his humour by the discharge of his own discontentment. upon the occasion of the Duke of Lerma his absence, and beckoned Seigmour Gondamore to him, using this speech in the hearing of the Nuntio, after a sport-How unhappy are the People, where you have been; first for their ing manner. Souls, being Hereticks, then for their Estates, where the name of a Favourite is so familiar? How happy is our Estate, where the Keys of Life and Death are so easily come-by (pointing at the NUNTIO) hanging at every Religious Girdle, and where the door of Fusice and Mercy stand equally open to all Men, without refuest of Perfonse The Embassadour knew the Ironical stroak to be intended as a by-blow to the Nuntro, but stully at the Duke of Lerma (whose greatness began now to wax, heavy towards Declention) and therefore he returned this Answer, Your Excellency knoweth the State is happy, where wife Favourites govern Kings, if the Kings themselves be foolish, or if the wifer Sort will not yet b. govern'd by them, The STATE of ENGLAND (honfoever you hear of it in Spain or Rome) is so happy in the last kind, they need not care much what the Favourite be (though for the most part, he be such as prevents all Suspition in that kind, being rather chosens a Scholar to be taught than a Tutor to teach) of this they are fure no Prince exceeds theirs in personal Apilities, so that nothing could be added to him in my wish, but this one; He were our Vassayle and a Catholick.

With that the noise without gave notice of the Duke of Lerma his entrance, at whose first Approach the whole House arose, though some latter than others, as if some had hung Plummets on them to keep them down, the Nuntio only sate unremoved: the Duke received the Obeysance of the rest with a familiar kind of carriage to high for Courtesse, as one not neglecting such demeanors, but expecting it, and after a Filial observance to the Popes Nuntio, sate down as President under the Cloath of State, but somewhat lower, then

after a Space given for admiration, preparation and attention.

The

The PRESIDENTS Speech, requiring the Emballador to give an Account of his PLOTS and wicked INTREACHES against ENGLAND, and what Success he met with.

He King my Master (holding it more honourable to do, than to discourse, to take from you the Expectation of Oratory, used rather in Schools and Pulpits than in Councels) hath appointed me President in this holy, wise, learned and noble Assembly, a man naturally of a slow Speech, and not desirous to quicken it by Art or Industry, as holding Action only proper to a Spaniard, as I am by Birth, to a Souldier as I am by Prosession, to a King as I am by Representation, take this therefore briefly for a Declaration,

both for the Caufe of this Meeting, and my Master his firther pleasure.

There bath been at all times from the World's foundation, one Chief Commants der, or Monarch upon the Earth, this needs no further proof than a back-looking into our own Memories and Histories of the World, neither now is there as ny question (except with Infidels and Hereticks) of that one Chief Commander in Spirituals, in the Unity of whose Person, the Members of the visible Church is included, but there is some doubt of the Chief Commander in Temporals, (who as the Moon to the Sun) might govern by night, as this by day, and by the Sword of Justice, compell to come infor cut of, such as infringe the Authority of the Keys: This hath been so well understood long since by the infallible Chair, as that thereby upon the Declenfton of the Roman Emperours, and the Increase of Romes Spiritual Splendour (who thought it unnatural, that their Suns should ve sublunary) our Nation, was by the Bishop of Rome selected before other People, to conquer and rule other Nations with a Rod of Iron, and our Kings t) that end adorned with the Stile of Catholik Kings, as a Name above all Nam s under the Sun, (which is) under Gods Vicar General himself the Catholick Biftop of Souls: To instance this point by comparison, look first upon the Grand Scignior, the Great Turk, who hath a large Title but not univerfal, for befides that he is an Infidel, his command is confined within his own Territories, and he is not full dimporor of the World, but of the Turks and of their Vassayles, only among Christians the Defender of the Faith mas a glorious Stile, whilft the King to whom it was given by his Fioliness continued worthy of it, but it Stood not in the truth, neither yet those that succeeded him; and besides it was no great thing to be call'd what every good Christian ought to be, Defendor of the Faith, no more than to be fliled with France the most Christian King, wherein he hath the greatest part of his Title common with most Christians. The Emperor of Russia, Rome

Rome and Germany extend not their Limits further than their Stiles, which are local, only my Master the most Catholik King is for the Dominion of Bodies, as the Universal Bishop for the Dominion of Souls over all that Part of the World, which we call America, (except where the English Intruders usurp) and the greatest Part of Europe, with some Part of Asia and Africa by actual Possession, and over all the rest by real and indubitable Right, yet acknowledgeth his Right to be derived from the free and Fatherly Donation of his Holiness, who (as the Sun to the Moon) bestows Lustre by Reflection, to this Kingdom, to this King of Kings, my Master; what therefore he hath, how soever gotten, he may keep and hold; what he can from any other King, or Commander, by any Stratagem of War, or pretence of Peace he may take, for it is theirs only by Usurpation, except they hold of him, from whom all Civil Power is derived, as Ecclefiastical from his Holiness: What the Ignorant call Treason, if it be on his behalf, is Truth; if against him, it is Treason: And thus all our Peace, our War, our Treaties, Marriages, or what soever Intendment else of Ours, Aimes at this Principal End, to get the whole Possession of the World, and to reduce all to Unite under our Tem= poral Head, that our King may truly be, what he is stilled the Catholick and Universal King: As Faith therefore is Universal, and the Truth Universal, yet so as they be under our Head the Pope, whose Seat is, and must necessarily be, at Rome, where St. Peter sate; so must all men be Subject to Our and Their Catholick King, whose Particular Seat is here in Spain, he is Univerfal every where, and almost made Natural, so that by a Key of Gold, by Intelligence, or by way of Confession, my Master is able to unlock the Secrets of every Prince, and to withdraw their Subjects Allegiance, as if they knew Themselves more my Masters Subjects in Truth, than Theirs, whom Their Birth bath taught to miscall Soveraigns, we see this in France and in England, and especially, where all at once they learn to obey the Church of Rome, as their Mother, to acknowledge the Catholick King, as their Father, and to hate their Own King as an Heretick and Usurper: So we see Religion and the State coupled together, laugh and weep, flourish and fade, and participate of eithers Fortunes, as growing upon one Stock of Policy: I speak this the more boldly in this Presence; because I speak here before none but Natives, Persons who are Partakers, both in Themselves and Issues of the Triumphs, above all those of Antient Rome, and therefore (uch (as befides their Oaths) it concerns to be fecret, neither need we refrain this Freedom of Speech from the Nuntio his Presence; because, besides that he is a Spaniard by Birth, He is also a JESUITE by Profession, an Order raised by the Providence of Gods VICAR, to accomplish this Monarchy the better, All of Them being Appropriate thereunto,

and as Publick Agents and Privy Councellors to this end; wherein the Wildom of the State is to be beheld with Admiration; that as in Temporal War it imploys, or at least trusts none, but Natives in Castile, Portue gal and Arragon: So in Spirituals, it imploys none but [ESHITES; and so imploys them, that they are generally reputed, how remote soever they are from us, how much foever obliged to Others, still to be Ours, and still to be of the Spanish Faction, though they be Polonians, English, French, and residing in the Country's or Courts: The Penitent therefore, and all with whom they deal and converse in their Spiritual Traffique must needs be so too, and so, our Catholick King must needs have an Invisible Kingdom, and an unknown number of Subjects in all Dominions, who will shew themselves and their Faith by their works of Disobedience, whensoever we shall have occasion to use their Jesuitical Vertue and Policy: This therefore being the principal end of all our Counsels; (according to those Holy Directions of that late Pious King PHILIP the Second, to his Son succeeding) to advance the Catholick Roman Religion, and the Catholick Spanish Dominion together. We are now met by His Majesties Command to take an account of you, (Seignior GONDA-MORE) who have been Embassador for England, to see what good you have effected there, towards the advancement of this work; and what further projects. shall be thought fit to be set on foot to this end; and this breifly is the occasion of our meeting.

Then the Embassador, who attended bare-headed all the time, with alow Obeysance, began thus,

his laudable Custome of our King in bringing all Officers to such an account, where a Review is taken of good and bad services, upon the Determination of their Imployments, resembles those Roman Triumphs appointed for the Souldiers; and as in them it provoked to Courage, So in us it stirs up to diligence, our Master converseth by his Meents with all the World, yet with none of more Regard than the ENGLISH, where matter of such diversity is presented (through the several Humours of the States, and those of our Religion and Faction) that no Instruction can be sufficient for such Negotiations; but

much must be lest in trust to the Discretion, Judgment, and Diligence of the Incumbent; I speak this not for my ownGlory I having been restrained and therefore deferved meanly; but to forwarn on the behalt of others, that there may be more Scope allowed them to deal in, as occasion shall require; Breifly this Rule delivered by His Excellency was the Card and Compass by which I fayled, to make profit of all Humours, and by all means to advance the State of the Romish Faith, and Spanish Faction, together upon all advantages of Oaths and the breach of them; for this is an old Observation and a true one. that for Piety to Rome his Holine's did not only give, but bless us, in the Conquest of the New World, and thus in our pious Observance, we hope still to be Conquerors of the Old; and to this end, whereas His Excellency in his excellent Discourse seems to extend our outward Forces and private Aims, only against Hereticks, and to restrain them with true Amity with these of the Romish Religion: this I affirm that fince there can be no fecurity, but fuch Princes though now Romish Catholicks may turn Hereticks hereaster, my Aimes have ever been to make profit of all, and to make my Mr. Master of all, who is a faithful and constant Son of his Mother ROME; and to this end I beheld the Endeavours of our Kings of happy memory, how they have atcheived Kingdoms and Conquests by this Policy, rather than by open Hostility, and that without difference, as well from their Allies and Kinsfolks, men of the same Religion and Profession; such as were those of Naples, France and Navar, though I do not mention Portugal now united to us, nor Savoy, (that hardly fly'd from us) as of an Adverse and Heretical Faith, neither is this Rule left off, as the present Kingdom of France, the State of Venice, the Low Countries and Bohemia (now all labouring for Life under our PLOTS) apparently manifest; this way therefore I bent my Engines in ENGLAND, as your Honours shall particularly hear: I shall not need to repeat a Catalogue of the Services I have here done, because this State hath been acquainted with many of them heretofore, by Entercourse of Letters, and Messengers; these only I will speak of that I have of late done, since the return of the Lord Roos from hence, and may seem most directly to tend to those ends formerly propounded by his Excellency that is, the Advancement of the Spanish State, and Romish Religion together. First it is well observed by the Wisedom of our State, that the King of England (who is otherwise one of the most accomplish'd Princes that ever Reigned) extreemly hunts after Peace and so affects the true name of a Peace-maker, as that for it he will do or suffer any thing, and withall they have beheld the general bounty and munificence of hisMind, and necessity of the State so exhausted, as it is unable to supply his defires, who seeks to have that he may give to others, upon these advantages they have given out directions, and instructions both to me and others, and I have observed them as far as I was able.

And for this purpose, whereas there was a Marriage propounded betwixt them and us; ((howsoever I suppose our State too devout to deal with Hereticks in this kind in earnest) yet I made that a Cover for much Intelligence, and a means to obtain what I desired, whilst the State of England longed after the Marriage, hoping thereby (though vainly) to setle Peace, and sill the Exchecquer; Here the Arch-Bishop of Toledo, Inquisitor-General, stept up and interrupted Gondamore, saying that Marriage was not to be thought on, first for Religions sake, lest they should endanger the Soul of the Young Lady, and the rest of her Company

inight become Hereticks. Secondly, for the State, least by giving so large a Portion to Hereticks, they should enrich and enable themselves for War, and

impoverish in I weaken the Catholicks.

To the first Objection the Popes Nontio answere I, that his Holiness for the Catholick Carfe would dispense with the Marriage; and urged these following First that there was Valuable Danger, in the hazarding of One for the gaining of Miny, perhaps of all. Secondly that it was no hazard fince Womin (especially Young Ones) are to obstinate to be removed from their Opinions, and abler to win Solomon to their Opinions, than Solomon to work them to his Faith. Thirdly it was great advantage to match with fuch, from whom they might break at pleasure, having the Catholick Caufe for a Colour, and besides if need were, to be at liberty in all respects, since there was no Faith to be kept with Hereticks; and if his Holinefs may dispense with the Murder of fuch, and dispose of their Crowns, as what good Catholick doubts but he may; much more he may, and will he in their Marriages, to prevent the Leproly-Seed of Herefy, and to fetle Catholick Blood in the Chair of State: to the fecond Objection the Embassador himself answered, saying, that though the English generally loathed the Match, and would as he thought buy it off with half their Estates, hating the Nation of Spain, and their Religion (as appears by an uproar and affault a day or two before his Departure from London by the Apprentices, being greedy to vent their own Spleen, in doing him or any of his a mifcheif)yet two forts of People unmeasureably defired the Match might proceed: First, the begging and beggarly Courtiers that they might have to furnish their Secondly, The Romish Catholicks, who hoped thereby, at least, for a Moderation of Fines, and Laws, perhaps a Toleration; and perhaps a total Restauration of their Religion in England; in which regard quoth he, I have known some Zealous Persons protest; that if all their Friends, and half their Estates could procure the Service of our Lidy; if she came to be married with the Prince they would use the means faithfully to fight under herColours when they might fafely do it, and if it came to Portion they would under-hand contribute largly of their Estates to the Spanish Collector, and make up half the Portion of themselves, perhaps more: So by this Marriage it might be so wrought, that the State should be rather robb'd, and weakened (which is our Aim) than strengthened; as the English vainly hope; besides in a small time they should work fo far in the Body of the State by buying Offices and the like, either by Sea or Land; of Justice Civil or Ecclesiastical, in Church or State, (all being for Money exposed to Sale) that with the Help of fessites they would undermine with meer wit, (without Gunpowder) and leave the King but a few Subject's, whose Faith he might rely upon, while they were of a Faith adverse to his: For what Catholick-Body that is found at the Heart, can abide a Corrupt and Heretical Head, or Ruler? With that the Duke Medina des Rio Setto President of the Council of War, and of the Council of State role up and faid, His Predecessors had felt the Force and Wit of the English, in 88. and he had cause to doubt the Catholicks themselves that were English, and fully Fesuited, upon any Foreign Nation, would rather take part with their own King, though an H. retick, than with his Catholick-Majesty a Stranger.

The Embassialor defined him to be of another mind, fince, First for

their

their Persons, generally their Bodies, by long disuse for Arm. were disabled, and their Minds esseminated, by Peace and Luxury, far from what they were in 88. when they were slesht in our Blood, and made haughty in Customary Conquests; and for the assection of those whom they call Recusants, (quoth he) I know the bitterness of their inveterate malice; and have seen so far into their Natures, as I dare say, they will be for Spain against all the world; yea, (quoth he) I assure your Honours, I could not imagine so basely of their King and State, as I have heard them speak; nay, their Rage hath so perverted their Judgments, that what I my self have seen and heard from their King beyond Admiration, even to Astonishment, they have sleighted, misreported scorned, and perverted to his disgrace, and my rejoycing; magnifying in the mean time our defect for grace.

Here the Duke Pastrane, President of the Counsel, for Italy; steps up and said the had lately read a Bookof one Cambdens called his Annals; wherein writing of a Treaty of a Marriage long since, between English Elizabeth, and the French Duke of Andion: He there observes, that the Marriage was not seriously intended on either side, but Politickly pretended by both States counterchangeably, that each might essentially their own ends, there the English had the better; and I have some cause to doubt, since they can dissemble, as well as we; that they have their Aimes under hand as well as we; and intend the Masch as little as we do; and this squoth he) I believe the rather because the King as he is wise to consult and consider; so he is a constant Master of his word, and hath written, and given strong Reasons against Masches made with Persons of contrary Religion; which Reasons no other Man can answer: And therefore doubtless he will not go from, nor counsel his Son to for sake those Rules laid down so deliberately.

Your Excellency mistakes; (quoth the Embassador) the advantage was then on the Side of the English, because the French Men sought the Match; now it must be upon ours, because the English seek it, who will grant any thing rather than break off; and besides, they have no Patience to temporise and disemble, in this or any other Design, as the French long since have well observed; for their necessities will give them neither time nor rest, nor hope elsewhere As for their King, I cannot fearch into his heart, I must beto be supplyed. lieve others that presume to know his mind, hear his words, and read his writings, and these relate what I have delivered: But for the rest of the People, as the number of those, that are truly religious, are ever the least for the most part of least account: so is it there, where if an equal Opposition be made betwixt their truly Religious and Ours, the remainder will be the greatest number and will stand indifferent, and fall to the greatest Side, where there is most hope of Gain, and Glory: for those two are the Gods of the Magnitude, and of the Multitude: Now these see apparently no certain Supplies for their wants, but from us.

Yes, quoth the Duke, for even now you said the General-State loathing the Match, would redeem the sear thereof, with half their Estates: It is therefore but calling a Parliament, and the Business were soon essected. A Parliament (quoth the Embassador) nay, therein lies one of the Principle-Services I have done, in working such a Dislike between the King and the Lower-House: by the Endeavour of that Henourable-Earl and A mirable Engine, a sure Servant to

vis, and the Caule whilft he lives, as the King will never endure a Parliament again, but rather fuffer absolute want, than receive conditional releif from his Subjects: the Matter was so curiously carried the last Parliament, that is in the Powder-PLOT, the Fact effected should have been imputed to the Puritans, the (greatest Zelots of the CALVINIAN-Selt) so the Propositions which damn up the Proceedings of this Parliament (howfoever they were invented by Roman Cathelicks, and by them invented to disturb that Session) yet were propounded in favour of the Puritans, as if they had been hammored in their Forge, which very Name and Shadow the King hates: it being a sufficient Aspersion to disgrace any Person, to say he is such, and a sufficient Bar to stop any Suit, and utter-- ly to erols it, to fay it finels of, or enclines to; that Party: moreover there are follow this Coal fearing their own States. If a Parliament should enquire into their Actions; they use all their Art, and Industry to withstand such a Council: perswading the King he may rule by his absolute Prerogative, without a Parliament: and thus furnish himself by a Mariage with us, and by other Domestick Projects without Subfidies; when leaving off Subfidies, and Taxes have been the only-use Princes have made of such: and whereas fome Free-minds among thein, refembling our Nobility; who prefer the Priviledg of Subjects against Sovereign Invasion; call for the Course of the Common-Law, (a Law proper to their Nation) there is other time Servers cry the Laws down, and up the Prerogative; whereby they pray upon the Subjects by their Suites, and Exactions; mulet the State, and keep it poor; procure themfelves much Suspicion amongst the Better and Judicious Sort, and hate amongst the oppressed Commons: And yet if there should be a Parliament such a course is taken, as they shall never chuse their Sheire Knights and Burgeffes freely, who make the better -half of the Body thereof for these being to be elected, by most Voices of the Free-Holders in the Country, where such Elections are to be made, are carried which way the Great Perfons who have Lands in these Countries please; who by their Letters command their Tennants Followers and Friends, to nominate such as adhere to them, and for the most of them are our Faction; and respect their own benefit and gain, rather than their Countries-Good: yea the Country People themselves, will every one stand, for the Great-Man their Lord, or Neighbour, or Master, whithout regard of his Honefty, Wildom and Religion. That which they aim at, (as I am affured by faithful Intelligence) is to please their Landlords, and to renew their Lease, in which regard: they will berray their Country and Religion too: and Elect any. Man that may most profit their Particular: Therefore it is unlikely there should be a Parliament, and impossible the Kings Debts should be paid, his Wants sufficiently repaired, and left himfelf ful-handed by fuch a Courfe: and indeed (as it is generally thought) by any other course than with a Marriage with us: for which Cause whatsoever Project we list to attempt, enters safely at the door, whilst their Policy lyes asleep, and will not see the danger, I have made try? al of these Particulars, and found few Exceptions in these general Rules; Thereby I and their own wants together have kept them from furnishing their Navy, which being the Wall of their Island, and once the strongest in Chri-Hendom lies now at road, unarm'd and fit for ruine: If ever we doubted their ftrength by Sea, now we need not, there are but few ships or men able to

look abroad, or to live in a storm much less in a Sea fight. This I effected by buzing in their Ears. The furnishing a Navy bred suspicion in my Master, and so would avert his mind from this Match, the hope of which rather than they

would loofe, they would almost loofe their hope of Heaven.

Secondly, All their Voyages to the East Indies I permitted rather with a colourable refistance, than a serious; because I see them not helpful but hurtful, to the State in general; carrying out Gold and Silver, bringing home Spice, Silks, Feathers and fuch like Toyes: an infensible wasting the Common Stock of Coyn and Bullion, whilst it fills the Custom House, and some Private Houses, who thereby are unable to keep this Discomodity on foot, by Bribes especially: So many Great Persons being Venturers and Sharers in the Gain; besides this wasteth the Mariners, not one of ten returning, which I am glad to hear; for they are the Men we stand in fear of, as for the West-Indian Voyages I with stood them in earnest, because they began to inhabit there, and to fortifie themselves; and may in time there perhaps raise another England to withstand a New Spain in America: As this Old England opposeth our State, and clouds the glorious extent thereof in Europe: Belides, there they trade for Commodities, without wast of their Treasure, and often return Gold for Knives, Glasses, or the like Trisles. without such loss of their Mariners as in other places: therefore I crost whatsoever intendments were projected for Virginia or Burmoudos, because they may be hereafter really helpful unto them, as now they serve for Dreyns to unload their Populous State, which else would overthrow his own Banks by continuance of Peace and turn head upon it self, or make a Body fit for any Rebellion: And so far I prevayled therein, as I caused most of the Recusants who were to go thither to withdraw their Ventures and discourage the work : So that besides Private Persons unable to effect much, nothing was done by the Publick Purse: and we know by experience such Voyages and Plantations are not effected withoutgreat means, to fatisfy great difficulties, and with an unwearied Resoluzion and Power to meet all hazards and distastes, with strong help and continual fupplies, or else the undertaking proves idle: By this means also I kept the Voluntary Forces from Venice, until it was almost too late to set out, and had hope that work should have broken forth to action, before these would have arrived to fuccor them . I put hard for the Cantionarie Towns, which our late Philip of happy Memory so much aimed at, accounting them the Keys of the Low Countries, That they might be delivered to his Catholick Majesty, as to the proper Owner, and had perhaps prevailed, but that the profest Enemy to our State and Church, who dyed shortly after, gave Counsel to restore them to the rebellious States, as one that knew popular Commonwealths to be better Neighbours, safer Friends, and less dangerous than Monarchs, and so by this pra-Affice wrested from my hands, and furnish'd the Exchequer from thence, for that time; neither was I much grieved, because the dependency they had before of the English seem'd to be cut off, and the interest that the English had in them to be taken away, which must now fully and finally be effected before we can either hope to conquer them, or England, who holding together, are too frong for the world at Sea, and therefore must be distunited, before they can be overcome. This Point of State is acknowledged by our experienced Pentioner and fure Friend Monsieur Barnevelt; whose succeeding Plots to this end shall bear witness for the depth of his Judgement. But

But the last Service I did for the State, was not the least; when I under-wrought that admirable Engine Rawley; and was the cause his Voyage Threat-ning much danger to us) was overthrown and himself returning in disgrace: If pursued almost to Death, neither (I hope)need I say almost, if all things that right, and all things hold, but the determination of my Commission would not permit me longer to stay to follow him to Execution, which I desired the righter, that by Confession I might have wrung from the inconsiderable English an acknowledgment of my Masters right in those places, punishing himstonattempting there, though he might prescribe for the first foot; and this I did to stop their mouths hereafter; and because I would quench the Heat and Valour of that Nation, that none should dare hereafter to undertake the like, or be so hardy to look out at Sea, or breath upon our Coast.

And lattly, because I would bring to an ignominious Death, that Old Pirate, who is one of the last now living bredjunder that deceased English Virago,

and by her flesht in our ruine; to do this I had many Agents.

First, Diverse Courtiers, who were hungry and gaped wide for Spanish Gold. Secondly, Some that bare him a grudg at the heart for inveterate Quarrels. Thirdly, Some Foreigners, who having in vain sought the Elixir Intherto, hoped to find it in his head.

Fourthly, all Men of the Romift Faith, who are of the Spanish Fustion; and would nave been my Blood Hounds to hunt him or any such to Death willingly, as Persons having the Prosperity of their Country; and the Valour, Worth and

Wit of their own Nation, in respect of Us and our Catholick Cause.

Laftly, I left behind me Juch an Instrument composed artificially of a Secular Understanding, and a Religious Profession, as he is every way adopted to screw himself into the Closset of the Heart, and to work upon Feminine lenity, who in that Countrey have Musculine Spirits to command and pursue their Plots unto death, this therefore I count as done, and rejoyce in it; knowing it to be very profitable for us, grateful to our Faction there; and for the rest, what though it be a cross to the People, or that Clergy, we that only Negotiate for our own gain, and treat about this Marriage for our own ends, can conclude or break off when we see our own time, without retpect of such as can neither profit us, nor hurt us, for I have certain knowledge that the Commons generally are so Effeminate and Cowardly that at their Musters (which are feldom, or sleight, only for the benefit of their Mustermasters) of Thousand Souldiers scarce an Hundred dare discharge a Musket, and of that Hundred scarce one can use it like a Souldier; and for their Armes they are so ill provided that one Conflet serves many men, when fuch as use their Arms upon a day in one place, lend them to their Friends in other places, to shew them when they have use, and this if it be spied. is only punified with a Mulet in the Purfe, which is the Officer's aim, who for his advantage winkerh at the reft, and is glad to find and cherish by confirmnce profitable faults, which increase his Revenue, thus stands the State of that poor miserable Country, which had never more People and fewer Men: fo that if my Master would resolve upon an Invasion, the time never fits as at this present security of this Marriage, and disuse of Armes having cast them into a deep sleep, a strong and weakning Faction

being ever amongst them ready to assist us, and they being unprovided of Ships and Armes, or Hearts to fight; an universal discontentment filling all men: This have I from their Mustermasters and Captains, who are many of them of our Religion, or of none, and so ours, ready to be bought and sold, and desirous to be my Masters Servants in Fee. Thus much for the State particularly, wherein I have bent my self to weaken them and strengthen us, and in all these have advanced the Catholick Cause, but especially in procuring favours for all such as savour that side, and crossing the other by all means, and this I practiced my self and give out to be generally practiced by all others that whatsoever success I find I still boast of Victory, which I do to dishearten the Hereticks, and to make them suspicious one of another, especially of their Prince, and of their best Statesmen, and to keep our own in courage, who by this means increase, but otherwise would be in danger to decay.

Now for Religion, and for such designs as setch their pretence from thence, I beheld the Policy of that late Bishop of theirs (Bancrost) who stood up and maintained dangerons Schisme between our Secular Prists and Fesuites, by which he discovered much weakness to the dishonour of our Clergy, and prejudice to our Cause, this taught me as it did (Barnevelt) in the Low Countries, to work secretly and insensibly between the Conformist and Nonconformist, and to cast an eye as far as the Orcades, knowing that business might be stirred up there that might hinder proceedings in England, and so to prevent their Conquest. The effect you have partly seen in the Earl of Argyle, who sometime was Captain for the King and Church against the Marquess Huntley, and now sights under our Banner at Bruxels, leaving the Crosses of St.

George and St. Andrew for the Staff of St. fames.

Neither do our hopes end here, for we daily expect more Revolters, at least. fuch a disunion as will never admit solid Reconcilement, but will send some to us, and some to Amsterdam, for the King, a wife and vigilant Prince, labouring for a perfect union betwixt both the Kingdoms, which he feeth cannot be effected where the least Ceremony of Religion is continued, divers sharp and bitter brawls from thence arifing, whilest some striving for Honour more than for Truth, prefers their own way, and will, before the general peace of the Church, and the Edification of Souls; He, I fay, feeks to work an uniformity betwixt both Churches, and to this end made a Journey into Scotland, but with no fuch success as he expected, for divers of ours attended the Train and stirred up Humours and Factions, and cast in scruples and doubts to hinder and cross the proceeding; yea those that seem most averse to us, and averse to our Opinions by their Disobedience and Example, helped forward our Plots, and these are encouraged by a Faction and heady multitude, by a false and irresolute Clergy (many false Brethren being amongst the Bishops) and by the prodigal Nobility who maintain these stirrs in the Church, that thereby they may keep the Church-livings in their hands, which they have most Sacrelegiously seized upon in the time of the first Deformation, and which they fear would be returned by the Clergy, if they could be brought to Peace and agreement, for if they have seen the King very bountiful in this kind, having lately increased their Pensions, and settled the Clergy a competent maintenance, and besides out of his own means which in that Kingdom is none of the greatest, having brought in and restored whole Bishopricks to the Church, which were before in Lay-mens hands, a great part of the Nobilities Estates consisting of Spiritual Lands, which makes them cherish the Puritanical Faction, who will be content to be Trencher-sed, with Scraps, and Crums, and Contributions, and Arbitrary Benevolences from the Liverds, and Lords, and Lastins, and their adherents and followers.

But (quoth the Inquisitor-general) now if this Act of the King wherein he is most earnest and constant should so prevail as it should effect a perfect union both in Church and Commonweal. I tell you it would in my Conceipt be a great blow to us, if by a general meeting a General Peace should be concluded, and all their forces bent against Rome, and we see their politick King aimes at this.

True (quoth Gundamore) but he takes his mark amifs, how foever he understands the People and their inclination better than any man, and better knows how to temper their passions and affections, for (besides that he is hindred there in Scotland underhand by some for the reasons before recited, and by other greatOnes of ours who are in great places and Authority amongst them) he is likewise delu 'ed in this point by his own Clergy at home in England, who pretend to be most forward in the cause for they considering if a general Uniformity were wrought, what an Inundation would follow, whill all or most of theirs (is they fear) would flock hither for preferment (as men preffing to the Sun for Light and heat, and fo their own should be unprovided, these therefore (I fay) howfoever they bear the King in hand, or underhand against it, and stind for all Ceremonies to be obtruded with a kind of absolute necesfity upon them, when the other will not be almost drawn to receive any, when if an abatement were made, doubtless they might be drawn to infert in the midst, but there is no hopes of this with them, where neither Part deals serioufly, but only for the prefent to fatisfy the King and fo there is no fear on our side, that affections and opinions to diverse will ever be reconciled and made one: The B. of St. Andrews stands almost alone in the cause, and pulls upon himfelf, the labour, the loss, and the envy of all with little proficiency; whilst the adverse Faction have as firre Friends and as good Intelligence about the King as he liath, and the fame Post, that perhaps brings a Packet from the King to him brings another from their Abettors to thein; acquainting them with the whole Proceedings and Counfels, and preparing them aforehand for opposition, this I know for Truth, and this I rejoyce in, as concerning much the Catholick Good. But (quoth the Nuntio are there none of the Heretical Preachers busic about this match, methinks their fingers should itch to be writing, and their Tongues burn to be Prating of this business, especially the Puritanical Sort, how soever the most temperate and indifferent carry themselves. The truth is my Lord (quoth the Embassador) that privately what they can, and publickly what they dare, b th in England and Scotland all for the most part (except such as are of our Faith) oppose this march to the utinost by Prayers, Counsels, Speeches and wishes, but if one be found longer tongued then his Fellows, we have still means to charm their faufiness, to filence them, and expell them the Court, to difgrace them, and crofs their Preferment with the Imputation of pragmatick Puritanism, for instance I will relate this one particular, a Doctor of theirs, and a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, gave many reasons in a Letter against this Marriage, and proposeded a way, how to supply the Kings wants otherways, which I underif inding, to wrought underhand, That the Doctor was committed, and hardly escaped the danger of his prelimptuous Admonition, though the State knew his

his Intent honest, and his Reasons good, wherein we on the other side (both here and with the Arch-Duke) have Books penned, and Pictures printed directly against their King and State, for the which their Embassadors have sought satisfaction of us in vain, not being able to stay the Print, or so much as to touch the Hem of the Authors Garment: But we have an Evafion, which Hereticks mis, our Clergy being freed from the Temporal Sword, and so not included in our Treaties and Conditions of Peace, but at liberty to give any Heretical Prime the flip when they lift, whereas theirs are lyable to accompt and hazard, and are musled for barking, when ours may both bark and bite too; the Counfel-Table and the Star-Chamber do fo terrifie them, as they dare not riot, but run at the Stirrop with excellent Command, and come in at the least rebuke: They call their preaching in many Places standing up, but they crouch and dare not stand up, behaving themselves like Sitters silent, creeping upon their Bellies lick the Dust, which our Priests shake from their beautiful feet. Now (quoth the Duke of Lerma) fatisfy me about our own Clergy, how they fare, for there were here Petitions made to the King in the name of the distressed, afflicted; persecuted and imprisoned Priests, that his Majesty would interceed for them, to free them from the intollerable burdens they groaned under, and to procure them their Liberties, and Letters were directed from us to that end, that you would negotiate that Demand with all speed and diligence.

Most excellent Prince (replyed Gondamore) I did your Command with a kind of Command my self, not thinking it sit to make it a Suit in your Name, or my. Masters, I obtained them Liberty to walk freely up and down, to sace and outface their Accusers, judge Magistrates, Bishops, and to excuse their Function

almost as freely, altogetheras safely as at Rome.

Here the Nuntio replyed, that he did not well in his Judgment, in procuring their Liberty, fince they might do more good in prison than abroad, because in prison they seemed to be under perfecution, and so were pitied of others, and pity of the person prepares the affection surther, besides then they were careful over their own Lives to give none Offence, but abroad they might be scandalous in their Lives, as they use to be in Rome and Spain and other Catholick Countries, and so the opinion of their Holiness, which upholds their credit and cause a-

gainst the married Clergy, would soon decay.

But the Embassador answered, he considered those Inconveniences, but besides a superiour Advantage arose from the profit of Liberty more than of Restraint, for now they might freely confer and were ever practifing, and would doubtless produce some work of wonder, and besides by reason of their Authority and means to change places did apply themselves to many persons, whereas in prison they could only deal with such as came to be taught, and were their own before; and this (quoth he) add as a secret, that as before they were maintained by private Contributions to denounce Catholicks even to access; so much more now shall they be able to gather great Sums to weaken the State, and furnish them for some high attempt, by the example of Cardinal Woolfey, barrelling up Gold for Rome, and this they may eafily do, fince all Catholicks rob the Heretical Priests, and hold Tithes from them by fraud or farce, to give to theirs of their own, to whom it is properly due, and if this be spyed, it is an easy matter to lay all upon the Hollander, and say, He carryeth the Coyn out of the Land (who are forward indeed in such practises) and so ours shall not only be excused, but a flaw made betwixt them, to weaken their amities, and to get suspition betwixt them of each others Love. But But amongst all these Priests; (quoth the Inquisitor General) did you remember, that Old Reverend Father Baldwin, who had a Finger in that admirable attempt made on our behalf against the Parliament House? Such as he deferving so rightly, adventuring their Lives so resolutely for the Catholick Cause, must not be neglected, but extraordinarily regarded, thereby, to en-

courage others to the like undertaking. Holy Father (quoth Gondamore) my principal care was of him, whose Life and Liberty when I had with much difficulty obtained of the King; I soleminly went in Person attended with my Trayn, and diverse other well-willers to fetch him out of the Tover, where he was in durance; as foon as I came into his fight, I behaved my felf after fo lowly and humble a manner, that our Adversaries stood amazed to see the Reverence we gave to our Ghestly Fathers; and this I did to confound them and their contemptous Clergy, to beget an extraordinary Opinion of Holiness in the Person, and Piety in us; and also to provoke the English Catholicks to the like devout Obedience, that thereby at any time their feluites (whose Authority was somewhat weakened, since the Schifm betwixt them and the Seculars, and the succeeding POUDER PLOT) may work them to our ends, as Masters their Servants, Tutors their Scholars, Fathers their Children, Kings their Subjects; and that they may do this the more boldly and securely, I have somewhat dasht the Authority of their High Commission; upon which whereas there are diverse Pursevants (Men of the world kind and condition) resembling our Flies and Familiars, attending upon the Inquisition whose Office and Imployment, is to disturb the Catholicks, fearching thier Houses for Priests, Holy Vestments, Books, Beades, Crucifixes; and the like religious Appurtenances. I have caused the Execution of their Offices to be flackned, that so an open way may be given to our Spiritual Instruments, for the free-exercise of their Faculties: And yet when these Purfevants had greatest Authority, a small Bribe in the Country would blind their Eyes, or a little greater at Court, or in the Exchequer frustrate and cross all their Actions, for that their Malice went offlike Squibs, made a great Crack to fright Children and new-born Babes, but hurt no Old Men of Catholick Spirits; and this is the effect of all other their Courses of Proceedings in this kind, in all their Judicial Courts, whether known Catholicks committed as they stile them, or often summoned and cited, threatened and bound over, but the danger is past so soon as the Officer hath his Fee paid him, then the Execution goeth no further: nay, upon my conscience they are as glad when there are offenders in that kind, because they are bountiful, and the Officers do their best to favour them, that they may encrease; and so their Revenue and Gain come in freely. And if they should be fent to Prison, even that place for the most part is made a Sanctuary to them; as the Old Romans were wont to shut up fuch, by wayes of restraint, as they meant to preserve from the Peoples Fury, for they live fafe in Prison, till we have time to work their liberty. and affire their Lives, and in the mean time their place of restraint is as it were a Study to them, where they may have opportunity to confer together as in a Colledge, and to arm themselves in Unity against the Single Adversary abroad.

But (quoth the Inquisitor General) how do they for Books, when they have

occation either to write or to dispute >

My Lord (replied Gondamore) all the Libraries belonging to the Roman Cathobeks through the Land, are at their command, from whence they have all such fuch Collections as they can require gathered to their hands, as well from thence as from all the Libraries of both Universaics, and even the Books themselves if it be requisite; besides, I have made it a principal part of my Imployment, to buy all the Manuforipus and other rare and antient Authors out of the hands of the Hereticks; So that there is no great Scheller dyes in the Land, but my Agents are dealing with his Books, in fo much as even their learned Ifaac Caufa-. bons Library was in election to be ours, had not their Vigilant King (who forefeeth all dangers, and hath his Eye buffe in every place) prevented my PLOT; for after the Death of that great Scholer, I fent to request a Catologue of his Books, with the Price, intending not to be outsied by any man, if money would have fetch'd them: Because, beside the damage that if the should have received by the less profecuting the Cause against Cardinal Earonius, we might have made a good advantage of his Notes, Collections Castigations, Centures and Criticities for our Party, and framed and put out others under his Name at our pleature; But this was forefeen by their Prometheus; who fent that Torturer of ours, the B. of Winchester, to fearch and fort the Papers, and to Seal up the Study, giving a large and a Princelike allowance to the Reliet of Caufabous with a bountiful Pention and Provision for Her and Hers; But this FLOT tayling at that time, hath not ever done so; nor had the University of Oxford so triun phed in their many Manuscripts given by that famous Knight Sr Thomas Bodly, if either I had been then imployed, or this course of mine than thought upon; for I would labour what I might this way or any other way to disarm them, or either to translate their best Authors hither, or at least to leave none but in the hands of Roman Catholicks, who are affuredly ours, and to this end a special Eye would be had upon the Library of one Sr. Robert Cotton (an Ingrosser of Antiquities) the most choice and singular pieces might be gleened, and gathered up by a Catholisk Hand: Neither let any Man think That descending thus low to petty Particulars is unworthy an Embassador, or a small avail for the ends we aim at, since we see every Mountain consists of several Sands, and there is no more profitable conversing for Statesmen, than amongst Schollars, especially the King, for whom we watch is the King of Scholars, and loves to live altogether almost in their Element: Besides if we can by any means continue differences in their Church, or make them wider, or get diffast betwixt their Clergy and Common Lawyers, who are men of greatest power in the Land, the Benefit will be Ours, and the Confequent Great, opening way for us to come between, for personal quarrels produce real questions. As he was profecuting this Discourse one of the Secretaries (who waited without the Chamber) defired Entrance, and being admitted, delivered Letters, which he had newly received from the Post, directed to the President and the rest of the Council from his Catholick Majesty, the Contents whereof were to this Effect.

Right trusty and well beloved Cousins and Councellors, we greet you well, whereas we had a hope by our Agents in England and Germany to Effect that great work of the Western Empire, and likewise on the other side to suppress Europe, at one instant, and insolding it in our Arms, make the easier Road upon the Turks in Asia, and at length reduce all the World to our Catholick Command, and whereas to this end we had secret and sure PLOTS and PROJECTS on foot in all those places, and good Intelligence in all Courts; Know now that we have received tate and sad News of the apprehension of our Trusty and able Pentioner Barnevelt, and of the Discovery of other our Intendments, so that our hopes are at present adjourned till some other more convenient and more auspitious time, we therefore will You presently, upon the sight hereof, to break up your Consultations, and Repair straight to Our Presence, there to take surther Directions, and proceed as necessity of time

and cause shall require.

With that his Excellency, and the whole House stook with Amazement, crost their Fore-heads, rose up in a sad silence, and brake up this Treaty abruptly, and without Tarriance, took Horse, and posted to COURT, from whence expect News the next sair Wind.

In the mean time let not those be secure, whom it concerns to be roused up, knowing that this aspiring Nebuchadnezar will not loose the Glory of his Greatness, who continueth still to magnify himself in his Great Babylon, until it be spoken, The Kingdom is departed from thee, Daniel 4.



University of California SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY 305 De Neve Drive - Parking Lot 17 • Box 951388 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-1388

Return this material to the library from which it was borrowed.

Form L 9-15m-7,335

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGLES



